



IT THREATENED TO

SWALLOW THE SHADOW!

It was a silver skull in the middle of a road . . . but no one knew what that skull was to mean as a horrible messenger of destruction! The Shadow must use all his powers to find the answer to THE ADVENTURE OF THE SILVER SKULL, in the January issue of SHADOW COMICS. Plus two other sensational SHADOW stories in brilliant color.

Could Nick Carter clear the name of The Shadow as a murderer? Read Nick's Hollywood adventure for the startling answer.

An orchestra leader is found dead, with a baton stuck into his back—and Danny Garrett has to solve "the perfect crime" to track the killer in DEATH ON THE DOWNBEAT.

Then there's another installment of Beebo, and The Wonder Horse, a thrilling Hooded Wasp story, and the third of the series of Codes by Henry Lysing, famous Hollywood director. Don't miss the action-packed lanuary issue of

## SHADOW COMICS

10c : ON SALE NOVEMBER 27 AT ALL NEWSSTANDS

VOL. II. NO. 9: DECEMBER, 1942

NEXT ISSUE JANUARY, 1943, ON SALE NOV. 27, 1942

## SHADOW COMICS

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The Shadow-Dec. '42











Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of Shadow Comics, published monthly, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1942.

State of New York, County of New York (se.)

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. W. Raiston, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Vice President of Street & Smith Publications, Inc., publishers of Shadow Comics, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

- 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Inblishers, Street & Smith Publications, Inc., 79-80 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; editor, W. J. deGrouchy, 79 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; managing editors, none; business managers, none,
- 2. That the owners are: Street & Smith Publications, Inc., 79-89 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y., a corporation owned through stock holdings by Gerald H. Smith, 89 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Ormond V. Gould, 89 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Ormond V.

enth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Estate of Ormond G. Smith, 89 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Allen L. Grammer, 89 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

- 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding I percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.
- 4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing amount a full knowledge and belief, as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

H. W. RALSTON, Vice President, Of Street & Smith Publications, Inc., publishers.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1942. De Witt C. Van Valkenburgh, Notary Public No. 34. New York County. (My commission expires March 30, 1944.)



















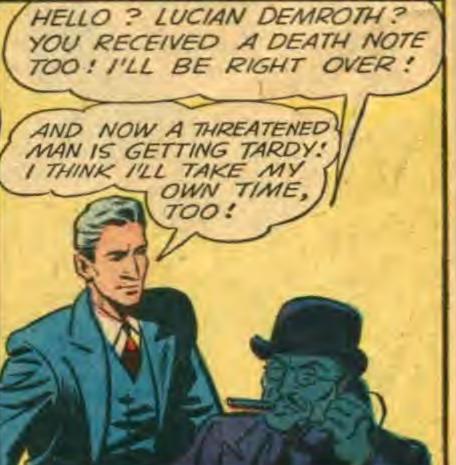


















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THE NEXT INSTANT, AT THE WORD FROM HIS BELOVED MASTER, FLEET CLEARS THE DECK AND PLUMMETS TOWARDS THE WATER WITH HIS PRECIOUS BURDEN!



THE VALIANT HORSE BEGINS HIS HEROIC STRUGGLE WITH THE TREACHEROUS WATERS .....











































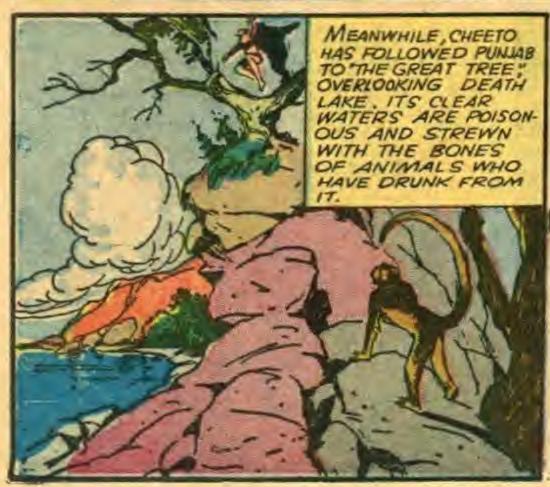






































BUT BEEBO DOES NOT KHON THAT AN WHOCEN ADVENTURE OF HIS AND PLEET'S JUNGLE ISLE AND UNREST SUCH AS THE PEACEFUL AMMALS MAD NEVER KNOWN! PONIT MISS THE NEXT OF BEEBO OF JUNGLE ISLE AND HIS WONDER HORSE FLEET.









































IF YOU FOLLOW THESE



BUSINESS CONTINUES IN THE GOONA-600NA CAFE, DESPITE THE MURDER OF THE OWNER, PLASH BELWOOD, IN THE OFFICE ABOVE ...











































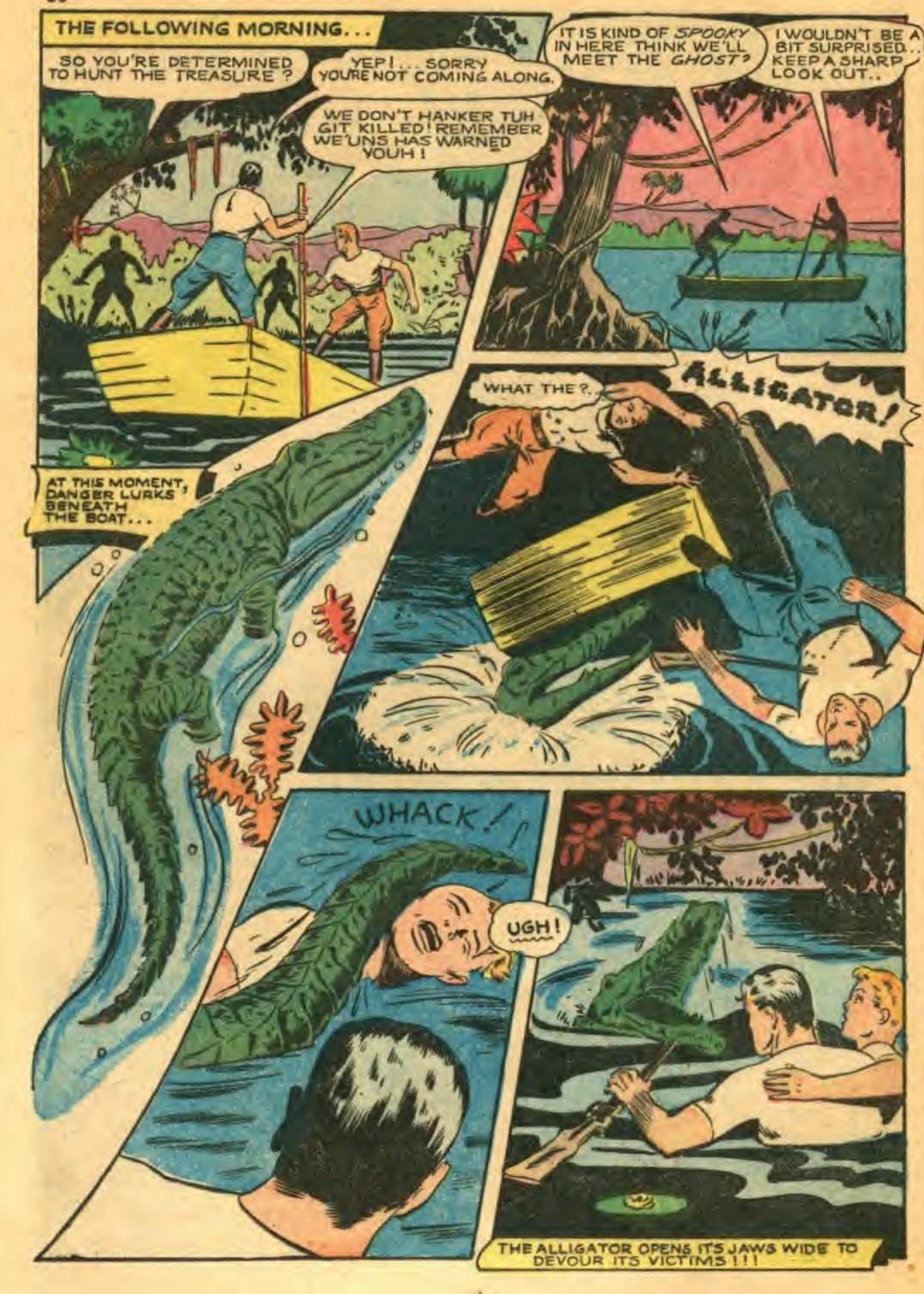


























































NICK CARTER HAS AT THIS POINT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO KNOW WHO THE KILLER'S IDENTITY IS, ALL THE CHARACTERS AND CLUES HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO YOU EXACTLY AS NICK SPOTTED AND HEARD THEM. BOYOU KNOW WHO THE KILLER IS ? NOW-READ ON .....





CK'S POWERFUL BLOW SENDS THE
KILLER REELING HE LOSES HIS
BALANCE







HE'S ...



































































THIS DEVICE IS A POWERFUL ELECTRO-MAGNET. WHEN MARGO PRESSED THE SWITCH IT LIFTED THE HALF-TON CAGE FROM THE FLOOR BELOW.



THE LEVER, A TRAVELER CARRIED
THE LOAD ACROSS THE ROOM.
THE GAGE DROPPED WHEN SHE
TURNED OFF THE SWITCH.

NOW I'LL GO DOWN TO GET MY PRISONER. WE WON'T TELL SHIWAN KHAN THE REAL SECRET OF MY STRENGTH!





TOTHINK THAT WHEN I PUSHED THIS TEENY SWITCH, IT LIFTED A HALF-TON!



THIS CAGE IS GOING UP!



GOOD-BYE, SHADOW. MARGO MUST HAVE
PUSHED THE SWITCH
AGAIN! TOO BAD MING
DWAN DIDN'T STOP HER!



YES, SHIWAN KHAN GOT AWAY AGAIN. BUT HE'LL RETURN, TO MAKE MORE TROUBLE.









SO AMERICA TOOK A
SYN.BOL IN UNCLE SAM
WHO WAS A REAL
PERSON AND UNCLE
SAM BECAME A
MEMBER OF
SYMBOLIC FIGURES
STANDING FOR
NATIONS OF THE
EARTH, UNCLE SAM
RISES TO LEAD US
IN EVERY CRISIS.
WILL YOU FOLLOW
HIM TODAY, TOO?

DARING, EXCITING, BREATHTAKING— STREET & SMITH IS PROUD TO PRESENT





EATURING the hair-raising exploits of those heroes of our time, those fearless, dashing, devil-may-care fighting men . . . The Rangers!

You're aware of what they've done in this war—now you can read about their adventures regularly in

## YANK RANGER COMICS

COMING SOON - WATCH FOR IT

# SECRET CODES

By HENRY LYSING

NOTED EXPERT ON CODES, AUTHOR OF "SECRET WRITING,"
"THE CRYPTOGRAM BOOK," ETC., CONDUCTOR OF THE "CODES"
DEPARTMENT IN THE SHADOW MAGAZINE; TECHNICAL DIRECTOR
OF COLUMBIA'S GREAT CHAPTER PLAY, "THE SECRET CODE."

(This is the second of a series of lessons in codes and secret writing by Mr. Lysing. Those who missed the first issue can get back copies of The Shadow Comics by writing direct to us, inclosing 10 cents for the October issue. Mr. Lysing's code department appears in every issue of The Shadow Magazine, also, and our readers can secure a copy of this great mystery magazine at any newsstand.)

#### LESSON TWO

In our first lesson in the previous issue of The Shadow Comics, we introduced you to this fascinating and enlightening hobby of codes.

Now we go one step further and show you how you can transpose your written messages in such ways as to make the meaning absolutely difficult to understand. Let us start with an easier form; a way that requires no charts, or other material, but which proved effective in early American military campaigns, especially during the Civil War. It is called the Rail Fence Cipher, for reasons which will be apparent.

Again we take our standard coded message, "This code is very easy," and see it written:

#### TICDIVRES HSOESEYAY

If we check our letter frequency, we feel sure that the alphabet is not altered in any way. The code, therefore, must be one in which the letters are out of their regular order.

Trying the code backward doesn't help, either. So we start looking for combinations; trying to see if one letter from one word fits one from the other; or twisting them about a bit. We even try, for example, putting them one above the other, like this:

### TICDIVRES

and from this formation we try reading them up and down. What do we get? "This code is very easy," and we get it by reading the letters from every other line. The way this code is written is simply to drop every other letter to the bottom line, like this:

## TICDIVRES

which, with the drawn-in lines connecting the letters in their proper order, gives the appearance of an old-fashioned rail fence, and gives the code its name. It's quick and easy to write, and proves pretty clever in actual practice. If you want to make it harder, you can substitute other letters, after you've done the rail-fence part of it.

Let's study the Route Transposition, with additional designations as the Horizontal Route, Alternate Horizontal, Vertical, and Alternate Vertical. Further, you may evolve a mixture of all of these four versions, with a really difficult code as the result.

Let's take our message: "THIS IS AN EASY CODE FOR YOU TO SOLVE."

The first step is to set this message down in the form of a box, using six or more letters to a line.

> THISIS ANEASY CODEFO RYOUTO SOLVEX

The last letter, X, is a "null"—a letter that is simply used to fill out the line.

Putting your message in this form is merely the first step. Anybody could read it as it is. Now we want to put it down in the form we wish to send it. This first form we will make the Horizontal Route transposition, so that means we can take off the letters from the block above in a horizontal way, which will give us four possibilities; we can take the letters from left to right, which would simply be our plain message again; or from right to left, beginning at the top line, which would be better. We could also do the same by starting at the bottom line; either start from right to left and go upward, or from left to right. Suppose we do the last three, the only ones that would give us anything in the way of a code: Taking the message from right to left, Beginning at the top line, we get:

SISIH TYSAE NAOFE DOCOT UOYRX EVLOS

If we take it from the bottom, right to left:

XEVLO SOTUO YROFE DOCYS AENAS ISIHT

And if we take it off left to right, from bottom line up, we get:

> SOLVE XRYOU TOCOD EFOAN EASYT HISIS

Now you can see why we said you should make the box at least six letters long. When we transpose the code we want words of about five letters. If we had a box of only five letters we would be repeating the same words, no matter how we transposed them, and there would be no difficult code at all. Even as it is, we would have done much better to have written this in only four-letter words, or even threeletter words, to break it up more. It so happens that the words we use in this message are a type that come out with fair clarity even after they are coded in this manner. However, you can't choose your words in sending messages; you have to choose the code. In this case only our first transcription looks tough; the other two have words that are easily detected: such as ISIHT, which proves itself to be THIS, and the others which look like words. They would betray your message immediately.

Let us try this same boxing of the message, but using the Vertical transposition; that is, taking the letters off column for column, instead of line for line. This time we have four ways of doing it. Start at upper left or right and go down; start at lower left, or lower right, and go up. Let's start at upper left;

TACRS HNOYO IEDOL SAEUV ISFTE SYOOX

That looks a bit tougher. Now let's take it off from the upper right, and we find that it would give us exactly the same as the first take-off, because our message happens to be only five lines long, and we are taking it off in five-letter groups. Even if it were longer there would be some similarity, but remember that the similarity is only when you see both coded messages together, and that would harm any single message.

SYOOX ISFTE SAEUV IEDOL HNOYO TACKS

Now, let's take it from the bottom, lower left up:

### SRCAT OYONH LODEI . VUEAS ETFSI XOOYS

That looks pretty tough, too. And for the reverse of that (again pretty similar, as in the case above) we get:

> XOOYS ETFSI VUEAS LODEI OYONH SRCAT

This time, any one of the four messages, sent this way, would prove difficult.

But we have two more methods. In the two previous cases we took the lines either up or down, in straight succession. But we could make it more difficult by skipping a line, or by alternating our progression. Instead of going from the top of the first line (if we started at its bottom) to the bottom of the second line, we could continue to the top of the second and work down again, thus alternating, or we could skip from the top of the first line to the bottom of the third line, or the top of the third line, thus skipping. To give you an idea of how this works, here is the message taken off by skipping every other line;

TACRS IEDOL ISFTE HNOYO SAEUV SYOOX

You take every other line, and when you get to the last line, come back and pick up the ones you skipped. You could do the same thing by going from bottom to top, etc.

By alternating, you go from bottom of one line, to top of second, then to bottom of third, and so on. Putting this down as an alternating horizontal, (which will mean going from right to left, left to right, et cetera) we get:

DOCAN EASYS ISIHT
or, taking it from top left down:
TACRS OYONH IEDOL

VUEAS ISFTE XOOYS Whichever method you prefer to use, depending on your own likes and dislikes, and many times on the type of message you have to send, all that is necessary is for the recipient to know that you are using one of the route transpositions, and he can solve your message. To decode such messages, simply count the total number of letters, and, then plot them out in the most logical square they might fit. Our message, for example, has thirty letters. It would almost have to be a box of five letters one way, six the other; or three one way, ten the other. A little guessing and trying will give you the solution.

If this sounds a bit too complicated, let's

page:

show you just how you can use an adaptation of this for your own purpose. Most of you keep diaries, and don't want others to know what is in them because you want to express your very thoughts in its pages. Well, there's always a chance that by accident, or otherwise, someone will open the pages. It he opens a page that looks like this he won't be able to learn much, will he?

-	Diary		-11		
0-7	0 90	t the not	rothe	a wou	21
	was g and	It me	in wa	by al	e e
- 4	Leganis	rool, is now and	birdo t	ve would	hing
	a which	ch tr	nother	ng by	as .
5			-		-
	De	center (3			

Look at that awhile, and then look at this, which is the real message contained on that

"Today I thought that I would rather not go to school, so I took a long walk in the woods, all by myself. It was nice and cool, and I really learned more than I would have in school, by watching the birds and recognizing the different kinds, as well as by noting several new types of trees which I did not know before then."

Can you see how the lad keeping this diary utilized his knowledge of the transpositional codes? Study it a few more minutes and then read the explanation below.

All the lad did was decide upon, beforehand, the number of words that would easily go into one line of diary. He found it to be about five. So, whenever he wrote anything for his diary he first wrote it out in the regular way, but wrote only five words to each line. The note above was as follows:

"today I thought that I would rather not go to school, so I took a

long walk in the woods,
all by myself. It was
nice and cool and I
really learned more than I
would have in school, by
watching the birds and recognizing
the different kinds, as well
as by noting several new
types of trees which I
did not know before then."

Having written it that way, all he did was to recopy it, line for line, but backward, into his diary. It looks much better in handwriting than when set down in type, because you can stretch or squeeze your handwriting so that all the lines seem to be filled evenly, and it is pretty hard for any one to catch on.

Of course, after long study, it could be deciphered. If you want to make it harder, you might write each word backward, or perhaps make your line six words long, and write the words into the diary by mixing up the words in each line in some definite arrangement. That would break up some of the sensible lines which appear in this example. In this, as in all codes, you are limited only by your ingenuity.

In this diary code, as well as in the ones we explained before, you have a chance to make things twice as difficult by adding another coding-that is, after you have your coded message complete by transposition, then use a reverse alphabet, as explained in our first lesson. Using Z for A, Y for B, et cetera, would really give the uninitiated a job to try to solve some of these codes, because even if the person is lucky enough to break through the reversing of the alphabet, he still has the transposition to break down; and, on the other hand, if he is lucky enough to catch on to the transposition first, the reversed alphabet will give him plenty of headaches before he is through! The point to remember in codes is that the more work you put into a secret message, the more work it will take to uncover the message, unless the recipient has the key to it.

Let these codes be your practice work until the next lesson, in the January issue of The Shadow Comics. And if you missed the first lesson, you can get a copy of the November issue of The Shadow Comics, in which it appeared, by sending in ten cents.

(To Be Continued.)



